

much greater, probably caused by the presence of spring and the increasing heat.

August 1st.—The bird has not shown any remarkable changes of any sort since last notes were made.

September 1st.—Escaped from confinement about a fortnight ago, and, though pinioned, managed to get lost down a steep hill-side covered with pine-forest. He was ultimately, after a week's absence, caught and brought back by a villager, who found him sitting in a ploughed field at some distance from the hill he had escaped down. I fear the bird has received some injury during this escapade, as he pines and often refuses his food, and seems weaker, and smaller almost, than he used to be. His plumage has fallen off and become more draggled during the past two or three months. I partly attribute this to moulting, and partly to confinement being more irksome in the summer than in the winter months.

4. Description of a new Species of Woodpecker from British Burmah. By Lieutenant R. WARDLAW RAMSAY, F.Z.S.

[Received April 1, 1874.]

(Plate XXXV.)

The following is the description of what appears to me to be an entirely new species of Woodpecker. I obtained examples of both sexes in a teak-forest, about six miles to the north of Tonghoo, in British Burmah.

GECINUS ERYTHROPYGIUS, n. sp. (Plate XXXV.)

Male. Head, sides of face, ear-coverts, and occipital crest black, with a red patch on the crown; a superciliary streak running from the top of the eye to the nape whitish, but gradually blending into the yellow of the neck.

Throat, neck, and upper part of breast yellow, with a green tinge throughout. Back, wing-coverts, and upper tail-coverts green; lower back and rump bright crimson, with some of the feathers green at the base.

Quill-feathers brown, the outer web of the primaries slightly suffused with green, and the outer web of the secondaries wholly green on the upper surface. Each feather with eight or nine white spots on either web.

Tail dark brown, with one or two white spots at the base of the feathers. Two centre feathers margined green on both webs. Whole under surface dusky white, each feather with two faint scale-shaped brown lines, which are broader and more distinct on the thighs and lower tail-coverts. Lower wing-coverts white, with two irregular brown bars across each feather, and edged pale green.

The *female* differs from the male in having the head entirely black, and by wanting the superciliary streak. The markings of the wings and underparts are also less boldly defined.



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J. Smit lith

M & N Haubart imp

GEVINUS ERYTHROPYGIUS.